

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

REPORT

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. [] the census police in Shanghai were generally under 20 years of age and were recent graduates of the Public Security Bureau (PSB) school, the Chung Hung Ch'iao (0022/5725/2890), in the Hung K'ou (5725/0656) District of Shanghai. This school was a police training school similar to a middle-level vocational school. The trainees were usually junior middle-school graduates, many of whom had been released from the army to attend the PSB school. These former soldiers received a slightly higher rank upon graduation from the school; the school training course lasted about six months.

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2. [] there were not enough census police in Shanghai to conduct minute investigations of residents. Customarily two policemen were assigned to four city blocks, where some of the houses accommodated as many as nine families. From time to time the census police would visit the houses in order to check residence registration cards and to see if there were any persons not registered. In a nine-month period the census police came to some houses in Shanghai an average of three times. Each visit was short and usually the census police did not have time to question the inhabitants.

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3. [] a Shanghai resident desiring to change his residence by moving to another city would be issued a temporary residence certificate. A temporary resident in Shanghai was not required to report to the authorities immediately; he could wait until the census police came to visit the place where he was residing and make an oral report at that time.

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4. [] in Shanghai a person desiring to change his residence by moving within one local police district was required to report orally to his local police office but was not required to obtain a removal permit. However, a person moving to another police district was required to obtain a removal permit; his application for the permit had to contain detailed information on the number of persons moving and the amount of baggage to be taken.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC				
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5. [] in Shanghai new unemployment cards were issued to all 25X1
classes of unemployed persons, from coolie to professor.¹ The new unemployment card was white, with a photograph of the bearer and a reference number, and contained information as to the bearer's name, age and address. There were several series of reference numbers, each designating a class of unemployed persons and distinguished by a character preceding the number which identified the bearer as, (a) a person having a technical skill, (b) an educated person having no technical skill, and (c) an educated person who had never been employed. The bearer of an unemployment card could apply for unemployment compensation, but was required to prove that he had no other income. Such an application would usually be investigated. If the application was approved, the applicant would receive three catties of rice per day. The dole took place in a public square or market.
6. [] in Shanghai the residence registration card (Hu Chi Che 25X1
Chien, 2073/4694/6214/0115) was considered an official document certifying the identity and background of the bearer. A residence registration card was easy to obtain in Shanghai; one would be issued immediately to a person applying to the local police and giving reasons for his application. A Shanghai residence registration card was required on many occasions, such as school entrance examinations, job applications, or transfers of shares.
1. [] Comment. In May 1953, unemployed persons in Shanghai could register 25X1
with the Unemployment Committee (1136/2814/0086/0765/1201/0765/2585),
[] 25X1

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